

AUSTRIANS BUT NOT ALIENS

WITHIN THE borders of the United States live 5,000,000 people nominally subjects of the Hapsburgs, but intensely loyal to the country of their adoption.

They are Bohemians, Croatians, Hungarians, Italians, Jews, Lithuanians, Lorraines, Moravians, Poles, Roumanians, Ruthenians, Serbs, Slovaks, Slovenes and others.

The House Committee on foreign affairs has favorably reported a bill, exempting these peoples from classification as alien enemies, except those who claim military exemption on the ground of alienage.

Most of these millions intend to make America their home and the abiding place of their posterity forever.

Here they sacrifice nationality, language and all the peculiar culture which is nationalistic, and take on the culture that is American.

Already some millions of the children of these stocks are American in language, American in ideals and without substantial traces of the culture of the homes their parents left. The word culture in this case being used, to describe that education peculiar to nationality, but not that education general to all.

As subjects of the Hapsburgs, or of the Hohenzollerns, these people struggled bravely, and sometimes fiercely, to retain nationality, language, and peculiar culture.

There are the Slovaks, the Irish of Austria, who have largely colonized in Bridgeport, and are among the most loyal of Americans. The Bohemian state has achieved a legal existence by the presence of a Czechoslovak army, which has declared the existence of the Bohemian nationality as a distinctive, sovereign entity.

Why is it that the peoples who constantly demand of the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns a government of their own, and their own language and culture, here are willing to become altogether American, in language, customs and all?

The answer is not far. Autocracy oppresses; democracy brings freedom. The subjects of an autocracy find in the bond of language and a common blood the basic necessity for union to win against the force of despotism.

The same peoples, admitted to a government in which they have an equal share, are contented with the institution. They no longer need the organizing forces of peculiar tongue or race to obtain justice. On the contrary, they cannot share in the full blessing of democracy until they learn its language, practice its customs, and understand its institutions.

The president anticipated the action Congress will take. These subject peoples are aliens in the political sense, but by the bonds of sympathy are truly American.

THE PENALTY FOR TREASON

BULO PASHA, a French adventurer, a handsome fellow, with a gracious manner and a princely carriage, a very type of the successful American lobbyist, has been sentenced to death, being found guilty of treason by a French tribunal, which deliberated the evidence for a trifle more than fifteen minutes.

What did Bolo Pasha do? He did not organize armed resistance, nor blow up ammunition plants, nor shoot French soldiers in the back while they were on guard duty.

His treason was of a different nature. He gave aid and comfort to the enemy, by fostering propaganda. Using German money to influence persons and newspapers, he flooded France with tales that the Germans were invincible, that their frightfulness was beyond comprehension. He brought about the circulation of peace rumors. "Why fight any longer, let us make peace!" This was the burden of the agitation he conducted, while denouncing the Germans in the strongest terms. The Germans are wicked, they are cruel, Huns, barbarians, but they will win! Why fight?

This propaganda he created in France, in Italy and to some extent in America. Therefore he is found guilty of treason and will be executed by a French firing squad, if he does not sooner commit suicide.

In the fate of Bolo Pasha there may be a lesson for some in America. Bolo Pasha led in asserting that the French government was incompetent, that it never accomplished anything, that it ought to be supplanted.

The time draws constantly nearer when the man who cannot see any intelligence, efficiency or military skill in his own countrymen and his own government will be the object of warranted suspicion.

THE NATURE OF SHAME

THE GOVERNMENT commands many sacrifices. Most people make them.

The women especially are faithful to the utmost. Man, or woman, they practice thrift, and buy bonds, or stamps. Habit has to be conquered. It is not so easy for him to save, who has spent his money upon cherished gratifications.

To deny wheat, sugar, fats and meats, these are triumphs of the spirit more difficult than many victories that have a larger sound.

The crowning sacrifice placed upon the boys who go to war, is a tremendous fact. But the mere willingness to give life is probably not so distressing to the spirit, as the self-denials and discomforts that inhere in the life of the soldier. To shoulder a musket and pack a load; to dig trenches and hike for miles; to stand in mud and water in zero weather, these are real sacrifices.

The government, seeing the whole area of necessity, has given advice, to individuals and communities. To communities it has said, deny yourself. Spend no money except for what is absolutely necessary.

The political machine charged with the government of Bridgeport hears this advice, but does not heed it. In every direction these politicians are embarking upon a career of expenditure shamelessly unpatriotic. City Hall knows neither the nature of shame, nor the nature of patriotism. Why does it spend and spend, when it knows that the nation demands thrift and self denial?

TYING UP OTHER WORKERS

THE ACTION OF the ship carpenters was the more injurious because it threatened to stop the labor of millions of other men. The workers of the nation, hand and brain, are mostly engaged upon things for the war. Most of these things are for shipment abroad; if they cannot be shipped it is useless to produce them.

A mere handful of men, members of a comparatively new organization, threatened to tie up the entire war industry of the United States, and would have done so had it not been for the smart reprimand of the president.

The leaders of these men were without support, either from the great labor leaders, or from anybody else. They were going contrary to the labor policy of American workers as defined by Mr. Gompers, without any excuse. Fortunately these men have seen the error of their ways.

A MATTER OF CHOICE

THOSE WHO prefer anarchy to order may look at Russia. Those who prefer a weak government to a strong one may gaze upon the countries so recently ruled by the Czar.

Russia was a union of dissimilar elements, of widely separated peoples, of varying stocks speaking numerous tongues. Every country contains within its borders dissimilar elements. There are political differences, social differences, industrial separations and all that sort of thing.

The miracle is that men, who have so many opinions, and who are so tenacious in their beliefs, should be able to establish organized governments.

The United States is also an assemblage of parts not quite concordant. New England immemorably insists that the South and the West are hostile to it. The class and mass cleavage exists. There are elements not in sympathy with the war. More tongues are spoken in America than are heard in Russia.

In spite of these difficulties, the United States offers to the world an internal solidarity that is amazing. But the binding force of this solidarity is largely in organized government; weaken the government, destroy the people's faith in it, and disturbance, anarchy and dissolution may follow to just the extent that the forces of destructive criticism are successful.

Keep the government at Washington strong. Support it. Have faith in it. Talk for it and pray for it. This is the road to unity, and the broad highway that leads to victory.

Men, of their savage nature, tend constantly to fall apart. Dissension is easier than unity. It is harder to do team work, than for each to play star all alone.

The measure of civilization is co-ordination. How can we do things together; those are the really civilized men.

Who can do nothing but rend and destroy, these are the men in whom the instincts of the savage are strong.

TWO CENT SCHOOL LUNCH

THE OBJECT of public education is to make the state strong. The public schools are industrial establishments that create intelligence. The raw material is the mind of the child. The job is not entirely dissimilar from other industrial operations, in which the raw material is in the order of inanimate, unintelligent matter.

In this lower field of industry, if the material is not up to specifications, it will be reworked and made so, if that is possible.

The same rule is wise in the higher industrial effort. If a child is backward because of physical defects, or by reason of underfeeding, elemental manufacturing knowledge requires remedy for the defects. Only a stupid manufacturer, or an impoverished or dishonest one, will waste effort on inferior material that can be made right.

It is senseless to waste education on children not physically able to receive it. This is why the two cent lunch will be justified, even if it costs five cents and the community has to pay the extra three cents.

If the object of schools is to manufacture citizens well equipped to do the work of life, correctible defects, which stand in the way of successful production, must be corrected.

TRAIN PIGEONS AT DEVES FOR DUTY IN ARMY

Birds Will Be Used to Carry Messages at American Front in France.

Camp Devens, Feb. 18.—Seventy-five of the finest breed of carrier pigeons will be inducted into service at this cantonment this week. The new quarters, a large roomy coop, has been completed and occupies a position in the rear of divisional headquarters. The birds which will be brought to Camp Devens will be the pick of the trained racing pigeons from New England's finest coops. Lieutenant Robert Milne of 47 Ocean street, Dorchester, one of the most expert and best known pigeon breeders of the country, has been placed in charge of the work of training the birds for war work.

Under the plan the birds will be kept in the coop for one month. During this time they will be allowed to perch on an extended shelf, enclosed by wire netting. In this time the birds, following their wonderful instinct in this regard, will make a close study of the landscape so that they will know its every identifying mark.

Meanwhile the roof of the coop will be painted in the colors of the signal flags. With these, too, the birds will familiarize themselves. At the end of one month the birds will be freed for the first time. As they return to the coop they will be tried on longer flights, and eventually they will be trained in making flights of 25 and 50 miles.

From this time on they will be trained in the carrying of messages. The carrier pigeon is at its best at the age of six years. For this reason young birds are being sought. By the time they are trained they will be at the height of their worth as messengers in No Man's Land.

The peculiar instincts of the pigeon have never been accounted for. Merely instinct is the answer to their adaptability for messenger work. They are a most sensitive and yet intelligent type of bird.

Despite their sensitiveness, however, it is said that at the front they accustomed themselves to the noise of the heavy artillery fire and the screaming of the shells better than the horse or mule.

Before being sent into the smoke of battle the birds are given a trial near the front line trenches, just as soldiers are. They are then provided with respirators which, made of aluminum and attached to their leg, does not impede the bird in its flight, but in case of gas attacks protects it from the nauseating fumes.

Experiments will be conducted throughout the country from now on. As in everything else Uncle Sam, with very good reason, expects to eventually surpass all other countries in this work. Even little Belgium, the home of the carrier pigeon, will be surpassed, says Uncle Sam's lieutenant.

Some day in the not far distant future these birds will be carrying our messages over the battle lines of Europe at the rate of more than a mile a minute.

DANIELS SENDS MESSAGE ABOUT NEED OF SHIPS

Hartford, Feb. 18.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels has joined the list of prominent government officials who have telegraphed to the Connecticut State Council of Defense emphasizing the importance of the enrollment of shipyard volunteers now going on in Connecticut under the direction of the defense council and Leo A. Korper, federal director, in co-operation.

The telegram received last night from Secretary Daniels says: "Ships, ships and more ships is the call of the hour. We must have them to carry our armies to Europe and to keep our troops and our allies supplied with food and munitions. General Pershing calls for a bridge of ships across the Atlantic and that is what we are bending every effort to furnish him. We must have more ships to win the war. We must have them for the great merchant marine that will carry America's commerce under the American flag to all the world's ports after the war."

"Every vessel that is turned out in this country counts toward the defense of Germany. Every worker in a shipyard can feel that he is doing a part toward winning this struggle only less important than that of the men on our warships or in the trenches. Let Americans who are not called for military service enlist in the army of shipbuilders and work for the flag which our soldiers and sailors are fighting to uphold. Victory ships is a good name for the vessels being built for the government. For each one brings nearer the defeat of autocracy and victory for democracy which will usher in a new era of peace and prosperity for the world."

U. S. INFORMATION BUREAU FOR LABOR

Washington, Feb. 16.—Appointment of Roger W. Babson, the statistician, who is a special agent of the labor department's employment service, as director of a newly created division of industrial relations of the committee on public information, was announced today.

The new division will serve as a point of contact between the information committee and the labor department and Mr. Babson's first work will be to inform manufacturers of the war work which the department of labor is doing and of the assistance that the department can lend to employers.

BRITISH TROOPS IN GREAT RAID

London, Feb. 19.—An extensive raid was carried out by British troops last night on the Flanders front, in the southern section of Houthulst wood, the war office announced today. There were two other successful raids, one in the region south of Lens and the other on the old Arras front, in the neighborhood of Eppey. Prisoners were taken in all these raids. The Flanders raid was a particularly important affair, resulting in heavy casualties to the Germans.

STATE SEEKING CO-OPERATION IN FIGHTING FIRES

Cities May Aid Each Other With Apparatus When Necessary.

Hartford, Feb. 19.—Towns and cities in Connecticut which have fire departments are to be called upon by the Connecticut State Council of Defense to put into effect throughout the entire state a plan for the interchange of fire apparatus in emergencies. The plan has been investigated by the council's committee on industrial survey, which has reported that, due to the efforts in the past few years of the Fire Chiefs' Association, there is mutual aid co-operation to a very considerable extent among the various towns and cities.

The committee recognized the desirability of a standard thread on hose and hydrant couplings throughout the state, but did not recommend at this time any effort to change the various threads now used. Instead, it recommended most strongly that every fire department in the state be equipped with a sufficient number of standard hydrant couplings to permit of ready mutual aid.

The adapter coupling proposed has been designed under the direction of John C. Moran, chief of the Hartford fire department, who was named by the Fire Chiefs' Association a committee of one to assist the council's committee in this matter. The committee also has had the benefit of the advice of Horace B. Clark, chairman of the Board of Fire Commissioners of Hartford.

The State Council of Defense decided at yesterday's meeting to make a determined effort to have every town in the state which has a fire department provide itself with these standard hydrant couplings so as to make mutual aid possible at all times throughout Connecticut. The council has arranged to secure these couplings at \$5.75 each, and towns are to be given an opportunity to buy them from the council at this rate.

The council voted that its committee on industrial survey be authorized in the name of the council to instruct various agencies of the council throughout the State as follows:

"In such cases where authority is not at present vested in the chief or acting chief, or tender assistance in an emergency to obtain for him such authority."

"To arrange with the local departments in all districts to place orders directly with the Connecticut State Council of Defense for a suitable number of hydrant and hose couplings."

ASKS WILSON TO FORM LEAGUE OF ENTENTE NATIONS

Paris, Feb. 19.—Writing to President Wilson on behalf of the League for the Rights of Man, Ferdinand Buisson, a Radical Socialist deputy, asks that the President take the initiative for the immediate organization of the nucleus of a society of nations. Mr. Buisson urges the President to take up this subject with England, France and other Entente nations.

ASK MERCY FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Washington, Feb. 19.—President Wilson was urged today by a committee from the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to extend clemency to the five negro soldiers of the 24th United States infantry sentenced to be hanged for the part they played in the riots in Houston, Tex., in August last.

A review of the cases of 41 other negro soldiers sentenced to life imprisonment as a result of the rioting was also requested. The Rev. F. A. Cullen, as spokesman, placed in the hands of the president a petition bearing thousands of signatures.

Y. M. C. A. COMFORT FOR PORTUGUESE

Paris, Feb. 19.—The American army Y. M. C. A. is extending its activity to cover the Portuguese army in France. Myron A. Clark has been appointed to take charge. The field staff will be recruited in Paris. Recreation huts similar to those in use by the Y. M. C. A. on the American, French and Italian fronts will be erected soon.

FINDS FELICE IS GUILTY OF DEATH

George Felice is held criminally responsible by a coroner J. J. Phelan for the death of Giuseppe Quatone of South Norwalk, who died February 11 from the effect of bullet wounds due to a shot fired by Felice in a quarrel. Felice has not been apprehended.

Quatone, 25 years old, and Felice, about 18, were relatives of a relative of Quatone who had been sliding on the ice near the home of Felice. There are some features which might indicate self-defense, but although relatives of Felice promised to produce him before the coroner yesterday he failed to appear.

The finding has been sent to the prosecuting officers and attempt will be made to trace Felice and bring him before the courts.

URGE MINTING OF 2-CENT COINS

Washington, Feb. 19.—Recommendation that the treasury resume minting of two cent coins has been made by the executive committee of the American Newspaper association, in session here. The new coin, it was pointed out, would make a convenient medium for purchasing papers, the price of which has generally advanced to two cents because of the increased price of paper.

SENATOR WATSON CRITICISES WIDE POWER OF WILSON

Washington, Feb. 19.—Provision of the Overman bill giving President Wilson wide powers to reorganize the war branches of the government was denounced as "unconstitutional," and "autocratic," by Senator Watson yesterday in the course of a speech in support of the senate draft of the administration's railroad bill.

"The Overman bill," declared Senator Watson, "confers upon the president unheard of powers, many of which to my mind are entirely unjustifiable, but the most reprehensible feature of that measure in my judgment is the one that provides that this autocratic authority shall continue for one year after the termination of the war. Why this provision? Why seek in that measure, as in the railroad bill, to perpetuate power asked to prosecute the war into the days when there shall be no war? These are war powers. They are asked for war purposes. They are not constitutional, they are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, they are irreconcilably opposed to every theory of our government, they are un-American on any other hypothesis."

"Let us firmly resolve that with the proclamation of peace the president shall surrender all the past powers willingly conferred upon him by an aroused people because of the exigent necessities of war; that this nation shall return to the kind of republic founded by the revered fathers of the union."

Senator Watson approved the provision in the railroad bill limiting government control over the railroads to 18 months after the war, but opposed the administration's original proposal to leave this period indefinite.

In his opinion, Senator Watson said, the war will mark a new era in railroad management.

"I believe the old system of competition is gone forever; that the Sherman anti-trust law, so far as it effects railroad combinations, will be repealed; that anti-pooling laws directed at railroad operations will, insofar as they affect the transportation systems of the country, be abrogated and plans will be adopted which will give the government practical control of American railroads without the weakness and the inefficiency incident to government ownership."

Adoption of the standard of compensation provided in the bill also was urged by Senator Watson.

COMPLAINING OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST STRIKERS

Washington, Feb. 19.—With striking carpenters in all affected districts returning to work today and William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, due here to take up the situation with government officials, complete settlement of the recent trouble in eastern ship yards seemed assured. In effect President Wilson's intervention has terminated the eastern ship yard strike.

New York, Feb. 19.—Thirty-eight striking carpenters who sought today to return to work at the plant of the Downey Ship Building Co. on Staten Island, according to John Rice, national organizer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were refused entrance to the yard unless they made new applicants against their old jobs at a changed scale of wages.

The men, who had been working at a flat rate of 60 cents an hour, refused to sign up for 54 to 60 cents and left the plant. Their affidavits, Rice said, would be sent to William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood, who is now in Washington preparing to go before the United States shipping board in the hope of effecting an adjustment of the ship yard controversy.

WANTS \$10,000 FROM CONN. CO.

Edward Marshall, as administrator on the estate of Thomas Broadley, has filed suit in the Superior court against the Connecticut Co. for \$10,000 damages for the death of Broadley.

According to the complaint Broadley, the evening of May 4, 1917, was crossing Stratford avenue near Kosuth street, and was struck by a trolley car going east in that street. He died a short time later from his injuries. Negligence in the operation of the trolley car is alleged.

WAR COSTS U. S. \$555 A SECOND

Every clock tick costs us over \$555 in our first year's conduct of the war. This equal \$23,333 1-3 a minute, \$2,000,000 an hour, and about one billion and a half a month just for the United States alone. But we shall get some of it back, for we have been lending our allies at the rate of about thirteen million and a half dollars a day.

EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

Hammond, Ind., Feb. 21.—Two men were killed, one is missing and 20 were injured by an explosion last night which wrecked the Republic Iron & Steel Co.'s plant in East Chicago, four miles from here. The blast occurred in the tubular boilers and batteries in the structural iron mill.

NOTED GRAIN EXPERT DEAD. Chicago, Feb. 16.—Edward M. Higgins, grain expert with an international reputation, died at his home here last night of heart disease. He was 58 years old and a son of one of Chicago's first packers. While president of the Armour Grain Co. he was credited with a prominent part in smashing the so-called Leiter wheat corner in 1898. In 1907 he resigned, saying his fortune of more than \$1,000,000 was sufficient for him, and made a trip around the world. After a year's retirement he resumed business here as a grain broker.

ITALIAN QUEEN LAUDS AMERICAN RED CROSS WORK

Genoa, Italy, Feb. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—From Queen Victoria of Italy, the American Red Cross committee for Genoa, has received a telegram expressing her appreciation and that of King Emanuele for its "high and beneficent work" in opening a canteen and refreshments place in the railroad station at Genoa. The Genoa committee was organized early in November, erected a chalet in the station yard and served as many as 600 refugees in a single night, during the height of the Teutonic invasion.

Now that the influx of refugees has decreased, the scope of the canteen work has been expanded to include Italian, British and French soldiers passing through.

The new work was formally inaugurated this week in the presence of municipal and army authorities. Paul Grosjean, manager of the Genoa branch of a New York bank and chairman of the local committee, spoke in behalf of the whole Red Cross organization in Italy. A Belgian, he has enthusiastically undertaken the American work.

"The small nations, overwhelmed by the barbarian, have stronger faith than ever," he said. "This is an example to us. To these little nations have come in aid the great nations in an outpouring of high idealism of justice. The American Red Cross represents the spirit of humanity that animates the entire American people. It has given impetus and to unfortunate forced to abandon their homes. It works throughout Italy in harmony with the country's institutions. It intensifies the bonds of solidarity and sympathy between the two countries. Out of the awful struggle a good has come. Nations understand each other, draw nearer together, and strengthen their friendly relations. The American Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross will work together in a holy mission of giving comfort and aid."

Consul-General David T. Wilber expressed America's appreciation of cordial collaboration shown by citizens of Genoa. The mayor of Genoa responded warmly for the civilian authorities and General Garione for the military.

"American, Italian and Red Cross flags were flying, and the station was thronged with a cheering crowd."

WAR INCREASES SWEDISH TRADE

Stockholm, Feb. 18.—The opening of the new year finds the Swedish State Bank reflecting the wartime prosperity of Swedish trade. Net profits for the year are \$2,600,000, against \$1,600,000 a year ago. The expansion of Swedish trade is shown by the fact that during 1917 over 1,200 new stock companies were formed with an aggregate capital of \$115,000,000.

FLYER BURNED IN FLAMING PLANE

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 19.—Victor L. Dennis, flying cadet at Love field, was probably fatally burned today when his aeroplane burst into flames while he was attempting to make a landing. Dennis' home is in Detroit.

COMSTOCK, FRUIT GROWER, DEAD

South Norwalk, Feb. 18.—George Christopher Comstock, well known throughout Connecticut and New England as a fruit grower, died at the Norwalk hospital yesterday at the age of 70. He conducted the Rosedale fruit farm in Broad River, where he made his home.

GENERAL SIBLEY DEAD.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 18.—Brig. Gen. F. W. Sibley, for many years a leading officer who took part in the early Indian campaigns and later in the Spanish war, is dead at the base hospital in Camp Grant. Death was caused by pernicious anaemia.

DEPORTED DESCENDANT OF BEETHOVEN DEAD.

Copenhagen, Feb. 18.—The death in an Austrian field hospital of Karl Julius Maria von Beethoven, a descendant of the famous composer of that name, is announced. Deported from England in 1915, he was drawn into the Austrian army and sent to the front. He was 46 years old.

WHO WROTE THEIR NATIONAL ANTHEM?

The authorship of the British national anthem furnishes one of those evergreen subjects of dispute which delight the soul of individuals whose joy it is to write letters to the press, observe a British newspaper.

Probably there will also be conflicting evidences of the question, but the common opinion now is that Henry Carey, who died in October, 1743, was the author.

At any rate, Carey sang the song as his own composition at a dinner party in Cornhill, while shortly afterwards he approached a publisher with the manuscript.

It was not at once accepted, and seems to have been first sung in public in 1745—two years after Carey's death.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

Viscount Ishii, head of the recent Japanese Mission to the United States, has been appointed Japanese Ambassador at Washington.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt, a member of the Van Cortlandt family—one of the original colonial families of New Amsterdam—killed himself at his home at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

Hayner Field, a private in the 108th Field Artillery at Spartanburg, S. C., was fatally wounded by a civilian at the outskirts of the city.

Arthur Woods, former police commissioner of New York, has been appointed to take charge of an American propaganda in foreign countries.